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Taylor Looks For Viet Nam Peace Talks

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Eventual negotiations to end the war in South Viet Nam were foreseen by Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor in his report to leaders of the Johnson administration, official sources disclosed today.

The negotiations, it was emphasized, would not be the pre-

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lude to a sell-out to communism in Southeast Asia. They would come about only when the Communist regime in North Viet Nam decided that the risks of continuing the war were too great.

At the same time, Gen. Taylor is reported to concede that the Communist Viet Cong insurgency in South Viet Nam will not be suppressed by military means in the foreseeable future.

Although anti-Communist government forces are growing in strength and proficiency faster than the Viet Cong, a military victory over the rebellion is not in sight.

Future Gloomy

Today's report appeared to temper somewhat the cautious optimism of Gen. Taylor's remarks to the press on the situation in South Viet Nam yesterday. It presented a fairly gloomy long-range picture for the future of the continuing struggle.

Gen. Taylor has emphasized that the considerable progress made in the military and economic fields has not been wiped out by the recent political upheavals in Viet Nam. The political problem of achieving a

sound government is still to be solved.

Gen. Taylor is reported to be dubious of the ability of South Viet Nam's Premier Nguyen Khanh to put together a sound provisional government within the two-month time limit that he has set himself.

What exists today, he believes, is rather the shell of the old government which was

overthrown following rioting in Saigon last month.

Gen. Khanh's position, however, is considered stronger than it was before. He has now received written pledges of support from Buddhists, Catholics and the army, representing the three major power groups in Viet Nam. In addition, for the first time, the Buddhists have publicly committed themselves to oppose communism.

In the military field, a new drive to clear Communist insurgents from the area surrounding Saigon is expected to get underway soon.

Three of the four provinces surrounding the capital are among the most heavily infiltrated by Viet Cong forces. This is also the most densely populated area of the country, containing approximately 40 per cent of the entire population.

The coming operation will be a co-ordinated operation by several branches of the government, rather than a strictly military operation. Police action in the affected areas will be co-ordinated with administrative reforms and agricultural projects.

Try to Apply Squeeze

The objective is to link Saigon with cleared areas in the surrounding countryside and gradually squeeze out the Communist forces. It represents a new approach to the problem of fighting the insurgency and a departure from the previous program of building isolated "strategic hamlets" as centers of resistance.

Gen. Taylor, who returned to Washington Monday, briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee today. He is scheduled to leave for Saigon tonight.

After his meeting with the House group, Representative Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, told reporters, that Gen. Taylor "did not make any statements toward a negotiated peace" at the session.

Instead, Mr. Zablocki said, Gen. Taylor reaffirmed his belief that a victory over the Viet Cong is "not only possible but will be forthcoming."

In a meeting with reporters at the White House yesterday, Gen. Taylor seemed pleased with the military aspects of the struggle against the Communist Viet Cong.

In spite of the disturbances last month, the military situation, he said, "remained essentially normal."

President Johnson has heard two reports from the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The first was an informal session Tuesday evening; the second, a more formal meeting yesterday attended by Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense McNamara and other top national security advisers.

Gen. Taylor's evaluation of the situation apparently pleased the President, for he called in reporters after the White House meeting and asked Gen. Taylor to sketch for them the general outlines of his report.

Later in the day, the President called top congressional leaders to the White House to hear Gen. Taylor.

At a late afternoon news conference, the President summed up the day by saying that Gen. Taylor had reported "continued progress" in the anti-guerrilla war.

He said Gen. Taylor's analysis given to reporters earlier represented his thinking on the

subject and "I would stand on that."

In other foreign matters, President Johnson announced that he would meet with Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson on September 16 at the International Peace Arch along the border between the State of Washington and the Canadian Province of British Columbia.

The occasion will be the successful conclusion of the Columbia River treaty.

Mr. Johnson also announced that he had named 16 citizens to consult with him in the future on international problems. Many of these men have served in the past in advisory roles, but this is the first time such an advisory group has been made formal.

Ex-Officials Named

The advisers include:

Arthur H. Dean, New York lawyer and former disarmament negotiator; John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Morris Leibman, a Chicago lawyer; Gen. Omar Bradley; James Wadsworth, former disarmament adviser to President Eisenhower; Arthur Larson, former director of USIA and now of Duke University; James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University.

Also, Teodoro Moscoso, former co-ordinator of the Alliance for Progress; Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense; George Kistiakowsky, former science adviser to President Eisenhower; Roswell Gilpatric, former Deputy Secretary of Defense; Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State; Paul Hoffman, former head of the foreign aid program; Eugene Black, former head of the World Bank, and Allen W. Dulles, former head of the CIA.